DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Prop'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

"A country situated like America is invincible while the mind remains unsubdued"—*Marshall's Life of Washington.*

This sentiment is as true, in relation to us, as it was 90 years ago in relation to the United States, in the pending conflict with Great Britain. It is remarkable how striking are the coincidences which mark this struggle and that of 1776. So far we have not suffered so much as our ancestors; and their sacrifices would put to shame many of our cringing, trembling countrymen who want peace *on any terms.* We are also invincible while the mind remains unsubdued. And now if the great body of our people cannot heartily unite in resisting oppression, we are unworthy of liberty and independence. We have insult added to our wrongs by the base terms of peace offered to us. The blood of our fellow countrymen calls to us from the ground to unite in our resistance to the Yankee damnable despotism. Our brave and gallant army deserve the highest commendation. They stand an impregnable wall to protect us from those who seek our subjugation, and shall we, by thought, word or deed, tarnish their laurels by despondency or discouragement? Forbid it, patriotism! Shall we, with the sordid purpose of saving our property, or with ignoble hope of relieving ourselves from personal danger, relax our efforts in support of our army, and thereby encourage desertion and mutiny there? Forbid it, ye spirits of the patriot dead, whose blood has been shed in our just and holy cause! What shall we then do? Let every craven, timid, cringing, trembling poltroon; let every covetous, mercenary, avaracious tory, leave this country for his country's good. Let the unsubdued mind of our army and our people unite, with a new dedication of honor, fortune and life, to our sacred cause! and God will prosper, and prosper, the right; give us freedom and the prospect of a glorious future. Let our women, who have acted so nobly in the past, stimulate the men, scout deserters back to their commands, and devote themselves to the preparation of clothing and comforts for our army; and let all in communication with our soldiers give them words of encouragement and sympathy. No "easy places" for hearty athletic young men should be tolerated; no "skulking" from duty should be permitted; no croakers should be listened to; no treasonable sentiments should be uttered. All, all, should determine to do and dare everything for our country and our cause! Let, once more, our united cry be "Give us liberty, or give us death." These are not the suggestions of a fiery enthusiast, but the calm reflections of one who thinks he properly appreciates the solemnity of our situation, and who believes that extermination is preferable to subjugation.

PUBLIUS.

A Railway Train Saved Supernaturally.

The Xenia (Ohio) *News* is publishing a series of reminiscences by an engineer. In No. 24 of his series, the writer gives the following rather startling incident:

I was running a night train, and had ten cars—eight passenger and two baggage cars—and all were well loaded. I was behind time, and was very anxious to make a certain point; therefore I was using every exertion, and putting the engine to the utmost speed of which she was capable. I was on a section of the road usually considered the best running ground on the line, and was endeavoring to make the most of it, when a conviction struck me that I must stop, as something seemed to tell me that to go ahead was dangerous, and that I must stop if I would save my life. I looked at my train, and it was all right. I strained my eyes and could see no signal of danger nor anything betoking danger, and there I could see five miles in the day time. I listened to the working of my engine, tried the water, looked at my gauges, and all was right. I tried to laugh myself out of what I then considered to be a childish fear; but, like a Banquo's ghost, it would not go down on my bidding, but grew stronger in its hold upon me. I thought of the ridicule that would be heaped upon me, if I did stop, but it was all of no avail.

The conviction—for by this time it had ripened into a conviction—that I must stop grew stronger, and I resolved to stop; and I shut, and blew the whistle for brakes accordingly. I came to a dead halt, got off, and went ahead a little way without saying a word to anybody what was the matter, I had my lamp in my hand, and had gone about sixty feet when I saw what convinced me that premonitions are sometimes possible. I dropped the lantern from my nerveless grasp, and sat down on the track, utterly unable to stand; for there was a switch, the thought of which had never entered my mind, as it never had been used since I had been on the road, and was known to be spiked, but which was now opened to lead me off the track.

This switch led me into a stone quarry from whence the stone for bridge purposes had been quarried, and the switch was left there in case stone should be needed at any time; but it was always kept locked, and the switch rail spiked. Yet here it was wide open, and had I not obeyed my premonition—warning—call it what you will—I should have run into it, and, at the end of it only about ten rods long, my heavy engine and train moving at the rate of forty-five miles per hour, would have come into collision with a solid wall of rock eighteen feet high. The consequences had I done so, can neither be imagined nor described; but they could, by no possibility, have been otherwise than fatally horrid. This is my experience in getting warnings from a source that I know not and cannot divine. It is a mystery to me—a mystery for which I am very thankful, however, although I dare not attempt to explain nor say whence it came.

OUR HAIR.—During the cold season the hair is cut too short; the ears are exposed.—The cold winds not only produce buzzing and roaring in them, but often injure the hearing. While the weather is cold, the ears should be covered. The natural protection and the best one is the hair.

But the common nakedness of the back of the neck is still more mischievous. Leaving that vital part exposed to the extreme changes of our climate produces innumerable weak eyes and irritable throats. Women are most fortunate in the present style. That net which hangs the hair upon the back of the neck is not only artistic, but physiological.—During cold weather men should allow their hair to meet the coat collar.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865. { NUMBER 50.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*

Feb 22-w2t-d3t.

Papers througout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dalies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

OFFICE CHEIF QUARTERMASTER, C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, Feb'y 27th, 1865.

All contractors with Major W. W. Peirce for leather and shoes, will without delay send to this office any they may have, on hand marked to the undersigned, H. R. HOOPER, Major & Chief Q. M.
feb 28-d6t

FOR HIRE.

Two girls accustomed to house duties. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
feb 28d3t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(TO THE LADIES.)

On Tuesday, the 28th inst., at the Sales Room of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

Bonds and good security, payable six months after ther day of sale, will be required from the purchaser. By order of the administrator.
CREECH & L TCHFORD.
Auctioneers.

Owing to unavoidable causes, the above sale is postponed until Thursday next, 2d of March.

To-morrow and next day the articles will be exhibited in the upper room of our store.
feb 28-d2t C. & L. Ac'ts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The following named Surgeons and Assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—Surgeon W. R. Wood; Assistant Surgeons T. Yates, J. Branch.

2d DISTRICT—Surgeon Henry Joyner; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Rountree, Dr. J. R. Ruffin.

3d DISTRICT—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L. Hussey, J. B. Robertson.

4th DISTRICT—Surgeons W. C. McDuffie, G. W. Morrison; Ass. Surgeon A. A. McKoy.

5th DISTRICT—Surgeon E. A. Crudup; Asst. Surgeon L. T Smith. Dr. D. T. Tayloe.

6th DISTRICT—Surgeon R. W. Glenn; Dr. W. J. Courts, Dr. Thomas Oakley.

7th DISTRICT—Surgeon W. W. Verdin; Asst. Surgeons Hector Turner, R. L. Payne.

8th DISTRICT—Surgeon J. B. Alexander; Asst. Surgeons M. L. Brown, H. Cosby.

9th DISTRICT—Surgeons W. W. Foote, C. Happoldt, W. H. Robertson.

10th DISTRICT—Robert V. Welch, Wm. L. Love, D. F. Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.
feb 28-d2t.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.		$ 10 00
" unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.		7 50
Axes, with handles, each,		18 50
" without handles, each,		18 00
Bacon, per pound, hog round,		4 50
Beans, white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,		10 50
Brandy, apple, per gallon,		10 00
" peach, per gallon,		10 00
Beef, fresh, nett per pound,		2 00
" gross, per pound,		1 00
" salted, per pound,		2 50
Candles, tallow, per pound,		5 00
" adamantine, per pound,		10 00
Chains, trace, per pair,		16 00
Cloth, woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard		15 00
Cotton, raw, per lb.,		2 50
Coffee, Rio, per pound		12 50
Corn, unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,		12 00
Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,		12 20
Drills, cotton, ⅞ yd. wide 8 yards to pound, per yd.,		2 80
Four, extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,		100 00
" extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,		90 00
" superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.		80 00
" fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.		70 00
Fodder, baled, per 100 pounds,		8 00
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,		7 50
Hats, wool each,		8 00
Hay, baled, per 100 pounds,		8 00
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,		7 50
Hides, dry, extra, per pound,		5 00
" " "		0 00
" green, per pound,		2 50
Horses, artillery, 1st class, per head,		1500 00
" artillery, 2d class, per head		1200 00
House rent, per room per month,		40 00
Iron, Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs		350 00
" " " 2, " " 2000 lbs		314 00
" " " 3, " " 2000 lbs		278 00
" Bloom, " " 2000 lbs		710 00
" Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,		1030 00
" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds.		400 00
Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard,		15 00
Kettles, camp, iron, per pound,		60
Lumber, good, per 1,000 feet,		60 00
Lard, per pound,		4 50
Leather, sole per pound,		10 00
" upper per pound,		12 00
" harness per pound,		12 00
Molasses, sorghum, per gallon,		15 00
Mules, 1st class, per head,		1,500 00
" 2d class, per head,		1,200 00
" 3d class, per head,		800 00
Mechanics, 1st class, per day, rations by government,		10 00
" 2nd class per day ration by government,		6 00
Nails, per keg,		200 00
Oats, sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.		10 00
" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.		9 25
" shelled, per bushel,		8 00
Osnaburgs, cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 50
" cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 75
Onions, per bushel,		12 00
Oxen work, 1st quality, per yoke,		1,500 00
" " 2d quality, per yoke,		1000 00
Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.		15 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.		8 00
" sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.		8 00
Peaches dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.		12 50
" unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.		10 00
Pork, fresh, nett, per pound,		3 50
" salted, per pound,		3 90
" gross,		2 60
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,		8 00
" common, near town, per head per month,		5 00
" 1st quality, in the country, per head per month,		7 00
" common, in the country, per head, per month,		4 00
Quinine, good; per ounce,		80 00
Rice, new, per pound,		1 50
" old, per pound,		1 10
Rye, good, per bushel of 56 lbs.		12 00
Rosin, per bbl of 280 lbs,		2 00
" in bulk of 280 lbs.		50
Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each,		6 00
Shirting, cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4¼ yds. to pound, per yard,		1 75
" cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,		1 10
Cotton stripes, 3 yards to lb, per yard,		2 75
Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,		40 00
" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,		50 00
" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,		45 00
Steel, cast, per pound,		10 00
Shoes, army, per pair,		25 00
Shoe thread, flax, per pound,		10 00
Socks, soldiers' wool, per pair,		4 00
Sheep, fat, per head,		50 00
Sugar, brown, common, per pound,		5 00
Soap, hard, per pound,		2 00
" soft, per pound,		1 25
Shucks, baled, 100 lbs.,		8 00
Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,		1 75
Ship stuff, good, per bushel of 37 lbs,		2 40
Tea, black, per pound,		10 00
" green, per pound,		18 00
Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 50
Tobacco, No. 1, extra,		3 00
" No. 1		2 50
" No. 2,		1 75
" Lugs.		1 25
Tallow, clean, per pound,		4 50
Vinegar, cider, per gallon,		4 00
" manufactured, per gallon,		2 00
Whiskey, good, per gallon,		10 00
Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 lbs.		15 00
" bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.		1 50
Wheat straw, baled, per 100 lbs.		2 75
" " unbaled, per 100 lbs.		2 00
Wagons, wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,		700 00
" wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,		500 00
Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.		15 00
Wool, washed, per pound,		12 00
" unwashed, per per pound		10 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,		1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,		6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,		4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,		110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,		65 00
Hire of horse, per day,		4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

JOB WORK!

THE

"CONFEDERATE"

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Has one of the best assortments of

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QUICK DISPATCH.

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GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS

AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major & A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof,* shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding *one year.*"

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. Special attention is called to the 34th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78 series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspondence with these Headquarters.

All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without act on, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscaps in four equal folds and endorsed thus:

1. Post or station and date of Letters.
2. Name and Rank of Writer.
3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.
Feb. 18-d12t. Maj & Asst. Adj. General

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, all copy 12 times.

$200 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 yeards old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his commitment to any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb 22-d10t.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

On and after the 1st of March, the price of Gas will be $80,00 per 1000 feet.
WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
feb 21-dtm. Lessees.

FOR SALE.

A complete set N. C. Reports for sale; Apply at THIS OFFICE.
feb. 24-d6t.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-ctf.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C
feb 25-dtf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.

Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
feb 23-dtf

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23th, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts, as required by circular of the 3rd instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
feb 24-d10t Major & Ch'f Q. M.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb.17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited.
J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Raffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people, and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARTENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. B. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. R. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Barkerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

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*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C.
nov 1-d2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. K. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20.
Advertising per square,	5

The Panoply of War.

There is no doubt that Congress will pass some law for the arming of negroes as soldiers of the Confederacy. In what shape exactly it will pass, we are not able to say. But, we think a bill on the principle of Barksdale's. By this measure, the negro will not be conscripted, nor impressed, in the first instance. An opportunity will be afforded them to volunteer, upon the tender of them by the master; and upon their acceptance of just compensation, will be paid. That this measure will bring a large and valuable reinforcement to our armies, we have no doubt. Thousands of negroes—intelligent and brave—animated by the promise of freedom and a home, will be glad to offer their services to the country. All those who are now with the army, and who have shown both courage, and fidelity, will be glad to take arms; and share, not only the dangers, but the glories of the battle field. And we are sure that masters will be at once forthcoming, with the best selected of their negroes:—those most fitted by physical capacity to make soldiers; those best adopted by moral impressions, for the discipline and duties of the field; and those best qualified by intellectual and virtuous habits, to enjoy the rewards of faithful and good service.

By this means, we may expect to add two hundred thousand fresh and valuable soldiers to our armies; and, not only to receive the direct aid which this increase will afford, but terror will be stricken to the heart of an enemy Seventy-five thousand negroes, well disciplined, anxious to earn their freedom and to defend their homes, placed under the veteran Early, on the borders of East Tennessee, to force northward into Ohio; and seventy-five thousand, added to the invincible veterans of Gen. Lee; and fifty thousand to the forces of Gen. Johnston; will make New England, and Dutch Pennsylvania, think the devil was let loose upon them. More than this. This powerful reinforcement will return from duty many of the best farmers and overseers, whose superintendance of the blacks, remaining at home, will secure more labor and better crops than before. And yet again: The disheartened and dispairing, who have absented themselves without leave, because they considered the struggle hopless, will be re-inspired. They will return to their commands; the ranks will be filled up, and we shall open the campaign by May, ourselves being the attacking party.

The negroes themselves, are already volunteering in Richmond. They are eager for the chance of freedom and home. The soldiers now are all of one mind in favor of it. Gen. Lee, and the military leaders, earnestly recommend it.

Butler said, more than a year ago, "you Southerners have no statemen. Why do you all want us to absorb the negro element, and make the best soldiers to fight, when you might have them to fight us for the asking?" If Congress had yielded to the counsel of the wisest and best men in the land, the great leader of our armies, in December, by this time we would have had a heavy force in camps of instruction, almost ready for the field. But, better late than never.

Another day without a western mail. We received only two exchanges yesterday, the Fayetteville *Observer* and *Telegraph*, and are consequently again without news from the various seats of war. We find it quite a task, under the circumstances, to find news matter for the paper.

The croakers and street news-mongers, however, make news—bad news—whenever they can obtain none through the mails; and to-day a rumor was in circulation that Petersburg had been evacuated. We took some trouble to ascertain if it was so, and are assured, by those who know, that the report is without foundation in fact.

We tender our thanks to Mr. John Kimberly, of Chapel Hill, for the loan of a number of Yankee journals, of a late date.

They all devote many columns, with flaming heads, to the operations of their armies under Schofield and Sherman, taken mostly from Southern newspapers; and crow lustily over the supposed early downfall of "the rebellion." We observe that they extract copiously from the columns of a certain press in this place, and beyond doubt, obtain much aid and comfort from its baseful croaking, and despanding and submissive predictions.

The general news these Yankee papers contain have already been laid before our readers, through our telegraphic columns.

A member of the Second Regiment of Junior Reserves—a body of brave and patriotic young lads who have been campaigning it in the field for several months past—makes an appeal through our columns, to day, to be supplied with a battle-flag. If the proper authority do not grant the request, let our patriotic ladies see that they are furnished with a banner. By all means, let the boys have a flag. We feel sure they will take care of it, and in the hour of battle, will bravely defend it.

By reference to the telegraphic column it will be seen that the Confederate House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the enlistment of negro troops, by a vote of 40 to 37. The provisions of the bill are stated in the dispatch.

Selling negroes at auction is rather a dull business, just at this particular time. At the Auction House of W. F. Askew & Co., in this city, on yesterday, a likely negro man, said to to be a good boot and shoe maker, was sold for $6,500; a likely boy, 12 or 15 years of age, brought $3,500; a family, consisting of a young negro man and woman, with one child, had no bidders; a bid of $2,250 was made on a woman with one child, but was not received; and a No. 1, young negro man, was offered but obtained no bids. The sale was then closed.

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Halifax.

MR. EDITOR:—A public meeting was held in the Court House in Halifax, on Monday, the 20 h inst., to take into consideration the condition of the country. As soon as it was understood that there would be a meeting, the large court room was filled with eager and determined faces.

The meeting was organized by appointing Rich'd H. Smith, Esq, Chairman, and Mr. W. P. Solomon, Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an able and forcible address—He pictured vividly the dangers which surround us; the necessity of putting forth all our energies and using all our resources to defeat the diabolical purposes of our unscrupulous foes, called upon his countrymen to rally to the standard of their country; to hold up the hands of their rulers, and teach a vulgar despot how freemen can spurn his base and degrading proposition.

Upon motion of H. K. Burgwyn, Esq, a committee consisting of Montgomery H. Whitaker, Dr. M. A. Wilcox, H. B. Whitmoore, Dr. W. Epps, and W. H. Ponten, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Burgwyn, being from another county, was not willing to serve on the committee; whereupon, it was moved and carried that the Chairman be added as Chairman of the committee, and Dr. L. W. Batchelor was called to preside temporarily over the meeting.

After the committee had retired, it was announced that Col. Hubbard, of Virginia was present whereupon, a shout arose from all parts of the house for a "speech from Col. Hubbard."

Col. H. took the stand and entertained the meeting for some time in an eloquent and thrilling speech He said the insulting terms which Lincoln proposed, left the South no alternative except continued and eternal resistance; that we were fully able to maintain our position; that the Old Dominion was not whipped; that although bleeding at every pore, she would strike, and continue to strike, so long as an enemy polluted her soil, that North Carolina was as true and as valiant as any of her sisters, that we were contending now only for the legacy which our fore fathers left us—the right to govern ourselves; that we never could abandon that right, and that it was meet that here on the old classic ground of Halifax—the home of Wesley Jones and others—we should renew our pledge never to surrender.

Col. Jenkins, of Warren, was then called upon. After several and continued calls he took the stand. He said, reluctantly, because he thought it more suitable that older gentlemen should speak on this occasion—Col. J. alluded to his course during the war and justified his being now out of the army. Said that in the beginning of the war, he held an office which exempted him, yet he raised a company and went into the service, and there remained, until circumstances of a private nature which he could not control imposed duties on him which he could not discharge without resigning, which he did, with the entire concurrence of the great and good Lee. He was willing to join a company composed entirely of exempts, which he proposed to raise. He drew a graphic picture of our condition if we should submit and contended that all we need is unity and determination.

The committee having returned, reported through their Chairman, Mr. Smith, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz;

WHEREAS, the President of the Confederate States has informally invited Commissioners from the United States Government to confer upon some mode of adjusting the differences between the two governments; and whereas, the terms upon which Lincoln is willing to treat has been submitted by the President of the Confederate States to Congress for its consideration:

Resolved, That these terms are such as a free people can never consent to, so long as they can keep an army in the field for defence, or raise a dollar for support.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Confederate authorities our lives our fortunes and our sacred homes, in maintaining the declaration of our State Convention on the 20th of May, 1861.

Resolved, That the Proclamation of His Excellency, Gov. Vance, meets with our undivided support and we cordially respond thereto, and hereby pledge ourselves that the resources of Halifax county, in men and material, shall be contributed to aid him in carrying out such measures as he may deem the exigencies of the day may require.

Upon motion of Mr. J. M. Grizzard, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Raleigh *Confederate* for publication, with the request that all other papers in the State should copy the same.

It being late, the meeting, upon motion, adjourned. RICH'D H. SMITH, Chm'n.
W. P. SLOMAN, Sect'y.

WILMINGTON.—Col. Jas. Sinclair, who has been for some months past Editor of the Wilmington *North Carolinian*, passed through this place on Friday on his way to join his family at Lumberton. He left Wilmington, on the last locomotive, on Wednesday morning, the evacuation being then complete and the Yankees expected immediately. He left the presses, type, &c, behind, and brought us a copy of the last issue of the *Carolinian*, that of Tuesday.

Col Sinclair speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Hoke's Division, which repulsed three assaults of the enemy on Monday, and of Col. Hedrick and his command, who fought the enemy on the causeway opposite the town.

He says that there was an awful scene in the burning of several steamers, Cassidey's Shipyard, the oil works, &c. &c., to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.—And he gives a pitable account of the suffering for food of the thousands of Yankee prisoners who had been brought to Wilmington for exchange, but the Yankee commander refusing to receive them; they were necessarily marched off northwardly. There was not a sufficient supply of food at hand, either for them or for our own troops.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

For the Confederate.

An Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—After application, time and again, to the authorities, we turn to the medium of the newspaper press, for the proper pleading and true representation of our wants and condition. At this awful hour we do not contemplate entering a single complaint—And though we have not declared our devotion and determination for our country's cause, in public meetings, patriotic resolutions and eloquent speeches, yet (we hope our fathers and comrades will commend us for this, in remembering that "silence gives consent," and is most becoming in boys,) we heard and cherished the principles and blessings, instilled and heaped upon our brothers, when they went forth in this just and holy cause; and we shall ever deem that counsel as mature and correct It was given in sincerity and soberness, under the calm weighing, and influence of years of wrong and rights, and now it is made sacred by the blood of our brothers.

My Regiment has been almost incessantly on the tramp for the last three months; and rest assured history has reacted many of the scenes of hards ip and endurance, intended to adorn the pages of the Revolution of our forefathers. But it is useless to dwell upon these; for there will be a day when each individual can relate his own deeds and "hair breadth escapes." We have recently received a lot of clothing, blankets and shoes, and though there is no apparent fuss or excitement, I suppose each man is having his *own feelings*. Some people may ask, after all these, what is it that we *do want?* It is a flag, some colors—whether it is by individual, county, State or Confederate, it matters but little. We hear the great lion of the West—the hero of many fields, and the besieger of many cities—is already upon our border.—When we are ordered to meet him, we want to carry with us some banner; some token from our country. We want something by which he may read and learn to "despise not the malice of the weakest; that venom supplies the want of strength; and that the lion may perish by the puncture of an asp."—We are quite sure there are enough dye-stuffs in the land of the colors, red, white and blue, to accomplish this. I am satisfied that the reason of our being without is, because *every* body does not know that we are. The patriotic young ladies of the country, rather than hear and know of this, would take their old silks, that have been for the last four years so turned and ruffled, and make us, even more banners than we could bear, did they know it. We don't ask any body, or don't tell any body it is *their* duty; but simply state the fact. For we have made up our minds to fight, *flag* or no *flag*, when we are ordered. We may be fired upon, or in the day of battle, it may be necessary to have *something* around which to rally and manœuvre. And in case the Yankees take *it* for a black flag, then *somebody*, or the young ladies, will have sad reason for sorrow, for there are already several boys here old enough to marry. I rest the subject here, and await the result in breathless agitation.

A JUNIOR OF THE 2ND.

For the Confederate.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the soldiers was held at General Hospital No. 8, on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst.

On motion of Surgeon E G. Leigh, Surgeon E Burke Haywood was called to the chair and Dr. W J Lawrence and Capt B R Davis were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion a committee of five was appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Lieut. Lucian Hall, D. A. Jones, B. P. Davis, J. R. Faucett and E Swanson.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Surgeon J W Tracy and private S A Smith, the committee then reported through their chairman, Lucian Hall, the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The arms of the Confederate States have recently sustained reverses which have filled the minds of the people with gloom and doubts, and the time has come when every true Confederate, rallying around the standard of his country, should give expression to his sentiments, and send back an answer to the insolent demands of Abraham Lincoln, therefore be it

Resolved, That the cause of liberty is still dear to our hearts; and believing as we do, that it is to be found only in a government, separate from the United States, by the blessing of God, remaining true to the principles we have professed, we will fight this war out to unconditional independence.

Resolved, That we are not yet prepared to bow our necks in meek and cowardly submission to the Washington despotism; nor bend our knee in homage at the throne of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we see nothing in the present state of affairs to justify the gloom and despondency which prevades some minds; but we honestly believe that with the reinforcement which Congress will give us, we shall ultimately gain that peace and independence for which we are struggling.

Resolved, That here, on the anniversary of the birthday of the great and liberty loving Washington, standing on the threshold of another campaign, we renew our vows to defend to the bitter end, our homes, our firesides and sacred rights; and pledge ourselves, on being returned to duty, showing our faithfulness our works to stand in the front ranks and prove to those who doubt, how full of meaning is our declaration to conquer or die.

The proceeding of this meeting were ordered to be published in the *Confederate, Conservative, Standard* and *Progress*, when on motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Ch'm.
DR. W. J. LAWRENCE, }
B. R. DAVIES, } Sect'ys.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire, as an act of gratitude and justice, to say one word in reference to Pettigrew General Hospital, No 13.

I have been *recruiting* here for a short time, and can truly say, that I have fallen into the hands of gentlemen. Too much cannot be said of the able and efficient manner, in which, Dr Haywood, chief Surgeon of the Hospital, presides over this place; and he is ably supported by Drs Little, Harris, and Gibson—All of them are gentlemen, who, not only *know* their duty, but *faithfully perform it*

The soldier who is so fortunate as to fall into their hands, will ever remember them with feelings of gratitude.

I cannot omit the name of Mr. Stephenson, ward master for Ward Anderson; none can be more obliging and attentive than he is.

To all of them, I return my sincere thanks; but at the same time, hope the day is not far distant when there will be no need of such institutions.

Feb. 25th, 1865. S. X.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR: I am at a loss to know how it is that so many able-bodied men continue to go at will over the country, who are of the proper age to be in the army, when our cause is suffering so much for the want of men. Why, sir, there is fault somewhere, and I do hope that the proper authority will be exercised, and all such able-bodied men put in the service. If this is not done, depend upon it, we are a subjugated people. Upon enquiring into some of the cases, I find that some say that they are out because they are commissioned to carry boxes to soldiers; some are supporters to enrolling officers—an office that I never heard of before. Now, sir, I think that the enrolling officer and his supporter had better be put in the service for not doing their duty. I say to all Millers, Tanners, Shoemakers, Harness Makers, Wood Mechanics, Mail Carriers and Contractors, Post Masters, Railroad Conductors, Agents at Depots, Wood Contractors, Militia Officers, Justices of the Peace, Doctors and Preachers, of the proper age, be at once, and without fail, put in the army They can render important service by filling positions that are now filled by veteran soldiers. There are many positions that lame and disabled soldiers can fill, and why not let it be done at once? There are many positions that men beyond the age of sixty can fill, that are now filled by men of conscript age; and by favoritism, in many cases, no doubt.

Let a stop be put to all this, and the proper material be put in the army, and a proper spirit infused in the people, and all will be well. There is too much croaking in the country. I am now for a strong military arm to be wielded over the country, since I have seen with mortification and regret, that our Legislature has proved unequal to perform that duty incumbent upon it. To prove this fact, it is only necessary to ask why did not the Legislature put the Militia officers in the army, where they are so much needed? And instead of putting the Magistrates in the army, who were of the proper age, there was a large number more appointed, and at a time, too, when there is nothing for them to do; no warrants to try, and very little court business to do, and that little could be done by ten or twelve in each county. Now, sir, if the war continues four years longer, I do not think we will have any use for another Legislature to assemble in North Carolina, for if we can live at all, we can do better without such legislation than to have such as we have in the one now palmed upon the people. The people are heartily tired of it. It meets with condemnation by every body, old and young, and all grades and classes of people, and the general voice is for them to meet no more especially at the expense of the State, and if they do meet, and make laws, that such laws shall have no bearing upon the people.

JUSTICE.

The Fall of Wilmington.

The following letter, copied from the *Conservative*, of yesterday, contains much information concerning the fall of Wilmington, which has been published heretofore:

Mr. Editor:—You have already heard of the fall of Wilmington, an event which has been expected ever since the capture of Fort Fisher by the enemy and for which the public mind was, in some measure, prepared. Perhaps the following particulars may not be uninteresting to your readers:

The fall of Fort Anderson completed the work which was begun with the capture of Fort Fisher. The enemy finding their gunboats powerless against this strong work, landed a large force on the west bank of the river, with the view of turning the fort and taking it in the rear. This rendered its evacuation necessary. At four o'clock in the morning it was blown up and the garrison made their way to the main body of our army. Subsequently there was skirmishing a few miles below Wilmington and on Wednesday morning the evacuation of the place began. Before leaving, our forces removed and destroyed all public property of every kind. The wharves, ware-houses, &c., &c., on the west bank of the river were in flames; and there were two fires raging on the east bank, fed by rosin, spirits of turpentine, cotton &c. &c.

Several thousand Yankee prisoners had been carried down to be exchanged. They were all brought off and sent up the country, with the exception of sixty-five, who were too sick to be removed, and were of course left behind.

I learn that our authorities, before leaving the town, seized, and brought off all the horses, wagons, negro men, and all the white men between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, that they could get. All our troops escaped except a detachment of Mosely's battery and two regiments of Hagood's S. C., brigade, numbering 1,100 men. These were captured; how or where I do not know.

The place was defended to the last and only evacuated when the pressure of an overwhelming force of the enemy rendered it necessary.—At one time they were seen advancing along the Corduroy road which runs through the rice fields on the west bank of the river. A few shells from one of our batteries posted at the foot of Market street, caused them to beat a hasty retreat. It is said that an enterprising Yankee mounted the office of the Superintendent of the Manchester railroad and attempted to hoist his national flag; but while he was thus engaged was picked off by one of our artillerists or sharpshooters, I do not remember which.

The enemy made their appearance in the town as our rear guard was going out, and made close pursuit. There was active skirmishing at Smith's Creek, two miles north of Wilmington; but the enemy were repulsed and the bridge destroyed. They managed to cross in some way, however, and when our men arrived at the bridge over the Northeast river, were close behind them. Skirmishing ensued, but the enemy were again driven back, and our men crossed to the north bank of the river and commenced to destroy the railroad and pontoon bridges. The enemy attempted to prevent this, and a brisk fire ensued. The roar of artillery and the sharp rattle of musketry were incessant till a late hour in the night. The railroad bridge was burned, but the Yankees contrived to fix it up in some way, so as to cross the river on it early Thursday morning. The pontoon bridge was cut loose from the south side and swung around beyond the reach of the enemy: but they afterwards got possession of it and speedily repaired it. I could hear of but one man killed on our side.

On Wednesday evening the wagon trains began to move from the river, and on Thursday morning the whole army passed up the road. Of their numbers and present locality it would not be prudent to speak. They will be heard from in good time. H.

Some dispatches were received here on Saturday that we do not deem it prudent to publish. We will state, however, that they were encouraging to all who have determined to remain here, and aid in the defence of our homes.—*Fay. Tel. 27th.*

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following statement, concerning the evacuation of Columbia, and the property lost and saved:

It was uncertain at first whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The government had, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution to remove its specie, deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away.

The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg, and Kingsville, precluded movements upon the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, cutting off nearly all the rolling stock of the road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the government were there, one-half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed.

The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishment of Evans & Cogswell and Keating & Ball, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment alone had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia, reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night and crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers—the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia—a few miles above the city. During this movement General Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. The enemy's forces entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's main army, a large portion of which immediately moved up to the Charlotte road, while another portion has moved down in the direction of Charleston.

Beauregard is managing the situation with masterly deliberation.

The Fayetteville *Observer*, commenting on Sherman's reported change of front in this direction, says:

"Our own impression is that he has been so elated with the capture of the capitals of Georgia and South Carolina, that he desires to add to his laurels by capturing Raleigh also. From Winnsboro' by Cheraw is his nearest route to Raleigh, considerably nearer than by Charlotte. And he doubtless supposes that it is less defended. In this we are inclined to think he will find himself mistaken—that he will find "a lion in his path." We shall see.

In marching through Georgia, finding no army to oppose him; Sherman spread his forces over a width of 60 miles, which it was the boast of writers in his army that they utterly devastated. Should he feel strong enough to spread his flanks so far apart now, a glance at the map will show that his right will touch Camden, Bennettsville and Fayetteville; his centre Chesterfield C. H., Cheraw, Rockingham and Carthage; and his left Lancaster C. H., Wadesboro', the Coal Fields, and possibly Pittsborough. But he may be obliged to keep his army more compacted, even if he should succeed in making such a march at all, *which we do not believe he can do.*

It is a time of deep concern—a crisis in the fate of a large part of our State. Let there be no panic, no blanching in the face of danger, but let us meet our duties like men, feeling that our homes, our prosperity, our lives, and our honor, are all involved in the issue. It may be, that by the blessing of God we may be saved from so terrible a disaster as defeat—that we may see the cruel vandals discomfited, defeated, destroyed. May God grant it!"

HYMN OF THE MARSEILLAISE.—The Marseillaise was inspired by genius, patriotism, youth, beauty and champaigne. Rouget de Lisle was an officer of the garrison at Strasburg, and a native of Mount Jura. He was an unknown poet and composer. He had a pleasant friend named Dietrick, whose wife and daughters were the only critics and admirers of the soldier poet's song. One night he was at supper with his friend's family, and they had only coarse bread and slices of ham. Dietrick, looking sorrowfully at De Lisle, said:

"Plenty is not our feast, but we have the courage of the soldier's heart; I have still one bottle left in the cellar—bring it, my daughter, and let us drink to liberty and our country!"

The young girl brought the bottle—it was soon exhausted, and De Lisle went staggering to bed; he could not sleep for the cold, but his heart was warm and full of the beatings of patriotism. He took a small clavicord and tried to compose a song; sometimes the words were composed first, sometimes the air. Directly he fell asleep over the instrument, and waking at daylight wrote down what he had conceived in the delirium of the night. Then he awaked the family and sung his production; at first the women turned pale, then they wept, then burst forth in a cry of enthusiasm. It was the song of the nation and of terror

Two months afterwards Dietrick went to the scaffold listening to the self same music, composed under his own roof and by the inspiration of his last bottle of wine. The people sang it everywhere—it flew from city to city, to every public orchestra. Marseillies adopted the song at the opening and close of its clubs—hence the name, "Hymn of the Marseillaise;" then it spread all over France. They sung it in their houses, in public assemblies, and in the stormy street convention.—De Lisle's mother heard it, and said to her son. "What is this revolutionary hymn sung by bands of brigands, with which your name is mingled?" De Lisle heard it, shuddered as it sounded through the streets of Paris, and rung from the Alpine passes, while he, a royalist, fled from the infuriated people, frenzied by his own words France was a great amphitheatre of anarchy and blood, and De Lisle's song was the battle cry.

There is no national air that will compare with the Marseillaise in sublimity and power; it embraces the soft cadences full of the peasant's home, and the stormy clangor of silver and steel when an empire is overthrown; it endears the memory of the vine dresser's cottage, and makes the Frenchman in his exile, cry "La belle France!" forgetful of the torch and sword and guillotine, which have made his country a spectre of blood in the eyes of nations. Nor can the foreigner listen to it, sung by a company of exiles, or executed by a band of musicians, without feeling that it is the pibroch of battle and war.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 29.—Nothing of importance done in the Senate to day.

The House passed the Senate bill establishing the flag of the Confederate States; also the House bill, providing for the payment of horses killed or lost in service; also the House bill abolishing the elective system in filling vacancies occurring in the several grades of commissioned officers in the army. The bill provides for nominations and assignments, when the nominations are approved by the General commanding. The resolution expelling Foote was adopted, yeas 73, no negative vote. The House then went into secret session.

It is understood that both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed resolutions instructing the Senators from this State in the Confederate Congress to vote for a bill putting the negroes in the army.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—The House, in secret session, has passed a bill authorizing the employment of negro troops—yeas 40; nays 37.

The bill authorizes the President to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves such a number of able bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity. If a sufficient number of troops are not raised by this call, the President may call upon each State for its quota, to raise three hundred thousand. Nothing in the act is to be construed to authorize a change in the relations to which said slaves shall bear towards their owners as property, except by the consent of the owners, and States in which they may reside.

OUTRAGES IN ROBESON.—Within the last few weeks (says a correspondent of the Fayetteville *Observer*) a certain portion of Robeson county has been subjected to some of the greatest outrages committed since the war began. A band supposed to be escaped Yankees who have combined with our deserters and mulattoes have broken open and plundered in the most merciless manner a large number of houses. Among those who have suffered most are Richard Townsend, Jackson Townsend, David Townsend, Joseph Thompson, Robert McKenzie, O. G. Parsley and Mrs Allen Inman, all of the same neighborhood. The amount of property taken by these outlaws of every description is very great, frequently requiring horses and wagons (which they impress) to haul it away. They are well armed and seem to be perfectly reckless of consequences, appearing in bands of 8 or 10, and then in gangs of 40 or 50 Their time for plundering is at night, and if a soldier or young man is caught they parole him not to molest them. This I understand was the case with an escaped officer from Fisher the other night, who is thus bound not to hunt for them with his men.

NASSAU.—A Yankee letter from Nassau, dated the 3d instant, speaking of the capture of blockade runners from Nassau, says:

"Where now is her commercial activity—steamers leaving and arriving daily, and pouring into her lap the more than golden treasures of Dixie? All gone. In the waters of her admirable harbor, at this moment, float more than thirty of her fleet of law defying vessels, idle and without employment. There also are here sailing craft, which can be counted by the hundred. Her warehouses are filled with goods, for which there will soon be no market. Her stores, which, under the stimulating influence of the recent trade, have nearly doubled in number, will ere long be seeking tenants where no tenants are to be had. Rents, which have been inflated into fabulous proportions, will collapse. Laborers who have flocked here from the adjoining islands, under the inducements of high wages, will scatter to their former homes.

"The Tallahassee, the rebel war steamer, privateer, or pirate, as she is called, according to the respective views of the persons who are speaking of her, came in this port on Thursday, the 26th ultimo. It is said that her armament has been taken out of her, and that she is to be used hereafter as a blockade-runner. There are two reasons which render this very doubtful: First, she is a full rigged ship, and consequently is too conspicuous an object upon the water to be used for that business; second, the blockade running business is about used up. She arrived laden with coal, and sailed, January 31st, with the same cargo. The attention of the Governor was called to her by the United States Consul.—She sails now under the name of the Chameleon."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO announce Adjutant G. J. Banks as a candidate for Major in the First Regiment of the Home Guards at its next organization.
mar 1 d3t MANY HOME GUARDS.

FOR RENT,

For the year 1865, a comfortable Family Residence, with five rooms, fire places in each, and with a large garden, large yard, kitchen, smoke house, &c. The residence is of brick, in good condition and conveniently situated in this city.
Apply to G. C. TAYLOR,
mar 1 dtf Field and Fireside Office.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the second day of March, 1865. W. W. VASS,
feb 24-dtd Treas'r

SCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C.
This finely livigated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentrifice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities.
It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the LOVILLIARDS, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.
The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONEWALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, by H. J. B. CLARK.
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GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C.
THE next Session begins January 25th, 1865. Board $7 per month, payable in provisions at old prices, or $150 per month, Confederate money, in advance. Tuition—English Branches, $50; Music, $50; Latin or French. $25.
Each young lady will furnish one pair of sheets
J. W. THOMAS, Pres't.
dec 21-d2tw6t*